Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXI. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1883 NO. 7234

EASTERN NEWS.

Discharge of Conductors on the Union Pacific.

BRIDGE LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

Fatal Accident on the Grand Canon Division of the Colorado Central Railroad.

Tragedy—Other Items from the Northern Pacific to the Yellowstone—Etc., Etc.

Plans for the New Steel Steamers.

CHICAGO, July 18.—[Special.]—Plans of the new steel steamers, Chicago and Alaska, will be submitted at a board meeting, which is to be attended by Chief Engineer Wilkins. They were all completed yesterday afternoon, and are said, by experts who have seen them, to be extremely elegant and very creditable to the bureau, more especially the case because of the short time they were planned in the department. The Dolphin's plans are also ready for action, and contracts for these ships will probably be signed in order, so that Roosevelt can go to work. The middle of next month, or the beginning of August, is the time set for the commencement of the work on the new steamers, and by the evening named much depressed over the prospect of the dismissal of a number of their fellow-employés. Some fifty persons were thus discharged. This is the second time within a few months, that a summary change of conductors has been made.

Sequel to the Grand County Tragedy.

GEORGETOWN, Colo., July 16.—Charles W Boyer, sheriff of Grand county commit ted suicide at this place this morning, shooting himself through the head. He was unable to bear the disgrace of having assisted in the escape of Lovejoy, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Hall, and during the evening seemed much depressed over the matter. Five hundred men and women, mostly miners, with hands and their wives, of all nationalities, but principally Irish, British and Bohemian, assembled here to spend the afternoon. A fight between several causes took place, about 5 o'clock, and many assumed large and bloody proportions. Pistols were drawn, but only a few shots and no one was hurt. Knives, clubs, stones, benches, etc., were improvised into weapons, beer glasses and bottles were also brought into use. A police and sheriff's force, later, and armed with clubs, succeeded in quelling the fight, and by the time the band came to play in the evening peace had been restored. Many of the participants in the fight appear somewhat ashamed of their conduct.

Cleveland Wants to be Senator.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—[Special.]—A special to the Plain Dealer from the eastern part of the state says: "Governor Cleveland is coming to be a candidate for United States senator in place of Senator Pendleton. It is said the senate is the governor's choice, and that he will not run a candidate for president or vice president.

Will Still Increase.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 16.—[Special.]—A writer in the Record-Union, who is coming to the state to attend the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, says: "The Record-Union will not harmonize in the campaign, and will be used for Stanford when the time comes. It will not support the democratic candidates. The publication of this statement has created a sensation among politicians."

A Strike Threatened.

CHICAGO, July 16.—On next Monday the rolling mills owned by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, at South Chicago, shut down for repairs, are to be completed next Monday for the running of heating mills. It is stated that at that time the men employed there will strike. The men now get by the day at the rate of $2 to $3 50, and it will cost them, if they be paid by the ton, and it is said they can earn $6 to $7 a day. As after repairs are made, it is claimed that a portion of the machinery will be in the hands of non-union men, which adds to the hazard of their work. Manager Parke says he has an agreement with the men January 1 for the next two years, and does not seem disturbed by the prospective strike. What action will be adopted if it is carried out is somewhat uncertain, as the matter is of unusually great interest to the Knights of Labor, who have been in executive session the past week in this city. They have carefully considered the grievances laid before them by the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, and if they decide that we should decide to order a strike, it is reported that a notice will be posted on the 1st of August, and the strike declared at once.

"Do you think the companies will accede to the demands?"

"No; I believe they will fight the case to the bitter end, and will only give in when preparations already made for a long period will be completed. I am not at liberty to say when a bill of grievances will be presented to the company. I know that it will be, but my position as an officer of the brotherhood, forbids my giving information. Everything is done as secretly as possible, the men are all waiting orders, and any attempt at striking before the expiration of the time mentioned would result disastrously to the strikers. The previous announcement of intention of the executive committee was

A REQUEST NOT A DEMAND.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A committee from the telegraphic organization, composed of members from different cities, called on General Eckert at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and presented a request asking a general increase of 15 per cent. in the salaries of operators, and a slight reduction in the hours of work, and the insertion of a clause to be inserted in the new agreement, if it is entered into, providing that previous announcement of intention of the executive committee

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THE SITUATION CANVASSED.

"In the event of open hostilities, can you do you reply for reverse?"

"Quick; on the damage that would be done to the Western Union and to business in general. We have a fund of $14,000 and we are perfectly organized to control the situation. The executive committee will present to the Western Union Telegraph Company and other telegraph companies this week a demand, of the Brotherhood for whatever it is hoped may be equal pay and equal pay to women and men for the same work. It is acting wisely to warrant the company in granting the demand, and it does not look as if it would be refused. The demand will probably be presented within the next seven days, and the company will be prepared.

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The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING JULY 17, 1883

THE GREAT ANGLO-SAXON FOLK

Freeman the English historical writer a his "Impressions of the United States says "To me the English speaking commonwealth on the American mainland is simply one part of the great English folk as the English speaking kingdom in the European island is another part. My whole line of thought and study leads me to think more perhaps than most men of the everlasting ties of blood and speech, and less of the accidental separation wrought by political and geographical causes." This view naturally takes possession of every person whose study of history and of national character goes beyond the most superficial incidents and facts There is a common individual character which in the case of men united in masses makes a national character This common individual character affords wide variations and yet its main traits are consistent and harmonious. The modern American states were in the beginning English colonies and the great mass of their inhabitants are still of English descent True there has been a great infusion of foreign elements yet these part of these elements particularly the Teutonic were foreign only in name Going back some centuries further, the people both of England and America meet in an ancestry which makes them close akin to the Germans and other nations of northern Europe, so that assimilation of the re-united streams on American soil is not difficult at all From the nations of southern Europe comparatively few have come to America. That element has, however, been large enough to make itself strongly felt, but the dominant English element has asserted and maintained its supremacy by assimilating all the rest. English speech English customs English laws have nowhere been supplanted. It is entirely true, therefore that the people of England and of America are but divisee branches of the same stock differentiated somewhat by political systems and geographical situations, but the same in all essential characteris tics. We have taken in more foreign blood than England has, and this has tended to a more considerable modification of national character than has been observed in other great branches of the English speaking race Nevertheless all the new blood has been assimilated substantially upon a likeness to the original English stock From the contact of race with race we get a more active life than is found elsewhere. So many streams meeting in America, there is no fusion commotion in the mixture; but the strength of the English stock a seer in the great part played by it as the dominant and assimilating elemen...

THE COMING FAIRS

It is reported from Salem that the management of the State Agricultural Society has already begun preparations for its annual fair which we believe, is to be held in October this year The race courses, grounds and buildings are being put in condition and a general invitation to exhibitors has been published I is especially important that the agricultural fair at Salem and the mechanics' fair at Portland shall be made complete and attractive this year By October we shall have visitors in great numbers from the east and it is desirable that they should gain good impression of the It should be a matter of pride with all to "put the best foot foremost," and to make as good a showing for Oregon as possible It should be the object of the managers of the agricultural society to make their fair a magnificent exposition of the agricultural resources and possibilities of the state The products of the country and the stock should be fully represented Other general features are valuable in their way, and very proper but the fair should be distinctively a farmers fair Of late years the exhibition of stock has not been what it should be By not taking advantage of the great gathering at Salem farmers neglect one of their very best market opportunities. The fair ought to be the market place for stock of all kinds an it would be if people who have stock to sell would only bring it out The best grades of cattle and horses are to be found in this state, and for sale but nobody knows them to find them A little enterprise on the part of stock owners would result in a great addition of interest to the fair and in profit to themselves.

The mechanics' fair in Portland is distinct from the Salem fair and ought not to affect it upon the field of letter. If properly managed the two exhibitions ought to be mutually helpful by the aid of a double attraction. It is not possible for the mechanics' fair to present the agricultural features of the Salem fair or to afford the prime attraction of horse races. But it as special advantages of its own In Portland are gathered the greater number of the manufacturing industries of the state. These ought to be represented not by piles of rope, bale of paper or stacks of canned salmon, which may be seen as well in stores but by a series of processes which would interest and instruct. Every industry within the limits of the state should be represented.

By this time the managers of both fairs have doubtless learned that producers and manufacturers will not respond to an invitation cordially given That they ought to do so may be admitted, but experience has shown that they won't Even this early commissioners ought to be engaged to "stir up" the state. They should decide what the exhibits ought to be, and then see that they are made. Personal appeal, with explanations as to what is necessary to be done and how to do it, will succeed in scores of instances where a mere printed invitation will be disregarded. One thousand dollars spent by each of the fair commissions in this work of securing exhibits would be money well used.

A special telegram gives us a formidable roll of presidential candidates prepared by a leading eastern newspaper from answers to inquiries sent to all the states of the union. About forty candidates are heralded, by each of the two great political parties. When so many substances are put into the party mixture, shaken together and resolved into a solution, with the expectation of getting a single product then the mixture precipitates no one can guess what that product will be In the case of either party it may be no mar named upon its long roll. Though Blaine heads the list with republican and Tilden the list on the democratic side, there may be, and probably will be combined opposition to their respective parties, strong enough to defeat them The foremost man is always compelled to fight the field

Realizing that he himself has reached a depth of insanity where nothing can touch him further Dorsey attempts to secure a point against the memory of Garfield by telling a fabulous story of the immense sums of money he had a part in raising and expending for Garfield election. He seems to desire it to be understood that Garfield was elected solely by the use of a vast corruption fund, and to get in his story about it he doesn't mind telling a tale of his own share in the business This "confession" is not just the thing to convince the public that Dorsey was rightfully acquitted of the charge of defrauding the government of great sums in the star route business

The Walla Walla Statesman estimates that Eastern Washington's best six-pitch this fall will be 200,000 tons Last year it was 112,000 tons

Denis Kearney has almost reached the end of his tether His reception at New York was not as it should have been

It is not expected that President Arthur will extend his trip further west than the Yellowstone park.

OREGON'S CENSUS

Oregon will desire, doubtless to have a special census taken in 1885 under the law passed by congress four years ago, which provides that the census of a state may be taken at any time, provided half the expense shall be paid by the state New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio, so the telegraph informs us, have already asked for a recount under this half pay race The people of Oregon had good cause to be dissatisfied wit the census enumeration of 1880 Many districts were gone over in a careless way and it is thought by many that the total for the state would have been greater by some thousands if the count had been careful and accurate, In Portland, particularly, the work was slobbily done, and the population of the city set down at seventeen thousand some hundreds, when a directory census, taken about the same time showed above twenty thousand, while it are was better reason to rest the unofficial count than the one made under government direction The chief reason, however, why a new enumeration is desirable, is that the state has filled up rapidly during the past three years Portland alone, has ten thousand more inhabitants than in 1880 and it is safe to assume that there are forty thousand more people in the state now than then By 1885 we shall doubtless have a population sufficiently large to increase our representation in congress This would be greatly to our advantage The area of the state is so great that it is impossible for a single congressman to mingle with the people and study their wants as a representative really ought to do while our interests are so various that one man has not the time to devote to them which their respective needs merit. Eastern Oregon has a class of industries with special demands, while western Oregon has distinctively another class with their special demands Each should be represented in congress by a man identified with its interests. If by 1885 there is reason to believe that the population of the state has grown to the point allowing us another congressman the legislature should appeal for a recount under the half-pay rule.

Rule provided in chapter 2 of the miscellaneous laws of the state that the assessors of the various counties shall take an enumeration of the inhabitants and report the results to the secretary of state every ten years. The time for taking this census under the law is in 1885. Experience has shown that counts thus made are inaccurate and unsatisfactory. Assessors feel that the duty is an extra tax upon them and they habitually get through with it with as little care and work as possible. And it may be doubted if congress would admit a representative upon the authority of a state census, particularly while the government stood ready to make an official enumeration at easy terms.

A MATTER OF "BEHAVIOR."

A politician of the republican machine, talking the other day to an acquaintance who runs with the machine that bears the democratic trade mark said. "Your party is falling behind in Oregon, a majority of the immigrants are republicans, and if THE OREGONIAN will be have itself we shall have no trouble in any more to carry the state"

This is a roseate view of the republican situation But THE OREGONIAN would like to get the ear of the politician who made the remark in order to say to him and to others whom it may concern that the problem, whether the republican party is to carry the state or not depends more on the behavior of those who intherito have assumed to "run" it than on that of THE OREGONIAN They may easily disgust the republicans of the state, as they have so often done before, and so bring the party to defeat, or, by simply letting the party alone or at least, by abstaining from efforts to force men upon it who are not wanted, they may leave it free to win the state victories without contingency which the solucion of the republican machine could foresee. If THE OREGONIAN would behave itself

It ought to occur to the self-constituted managers of party that the dissatisfaction of the people with machine management and its results is not the creation of any newspaper or newspapers, however powerful The newspaper, when real ground of dissatisfact on exists may be a medium through which that dissatisfaction finds expression, and to be rude to the mission of journalism the newspaper must act in that character It is no news to it to learn that the boss politician and his followers do not think it "behaving itself" properly when it does so. Proper behavior, on their view it, would be submission to their wishes compliance with their orders acceptance of boss and caucus dictation, and servile orge grinding.

It may be set down for a certainty that this journal never will "behave itself" on this basis But it wouldn't mind taking the politician into its confidence long enough to tell him that it could be "harmonized" very easily, if the machine would behave itself and cease to give the people the right to expect THE OREGONIAN to voice their complaints.

The collection of rare paintings which the telegraph reports that W H Vanderbilt has just bought are doubtless intended for the public gallery which Mr V proposes to erect in New York city

DEVELOPMENT OF KOOTENAY.

Capts A Ainsworth's Improvement Co's Party—A Great Draining Scheme of an Engineer

His Corporation—Its Organization

Victoria, Colonist, July 12.

Captain J C Ainsworth and wife, General Sprague and wife and Captain George T. Ainsworth arrived by the North Pacific yesterday. The latter is the superintendent of steamers on the Columbia river, and General Sprague is the chief engineer of the Kootenay Railway and Improvement Company. These gentlemen have come prepared to open the ramp on which has for its object the development of the vast mineral resources of the district and the general improvement of the whole section of country adjacent to the Columbia river or Lake Kootenay as not correct Our information is that Mr Sprague is here in the interests and Jas. Evanon of Sophiaville is the owner of the land which took up our creek in the Kootenay country must necessarily draw supplies from Spokane in Idaho if the country in question is to be developed. Until such time as a railroad shall have been constructed from the Columbia river to the Kootenay lake, it will be impossible to get supplies in there except by pack horses, and the cost of transportation will be enormous. Mr Sprague has been over the ground and knows what he is talking about. He is of opinion that the Columbia river will be navigable for steamers as far as Revelstoke, a distance of 150 miles from the mouth of the Kootenay river. From Revelstoke to the head of Upper Arrow lake is a distance of 40 miles, and from the head of Upper Arrow lake to the head of Lower Arrow lake is a distance of 10 miles. Between the two Arrow lakes there is a portage of 2 miles. From the foot of Lower Arrow lake to Robson, at the mouth of the Kootenay river, is a distance of 45 miles. The whole distance from Revelstoke to Robson is 245 miles, and the greater part of this distance is navigable for steamers. The Columbia river is navigable for steamers from Robson to Little Dalles, a distance of 150 miles. From Little Dalles to Death Rapids, a distance of 30 miles, the river is not navigable. From Death Rapids to Boat Encampment, a distance of 100 miles, the river is navigable for steamers. From Boat Encampment to the Big Bend, a distance of 150 miles, the river is navigable for steamers. From the Big Bend to the Columbia lake, a distance of 150 miles, the river is navigable for steamers. From the Columbia lake to the Columbia river, a distance of 2 miles, there is a portage. From the Columbia river to the Kootenay river, a distance of 100 miles, the river is navigable for steamers. From the Kootenay river to the Kootenay lake, a distance of 10 miles, there is a portage. From the Kootenay lake to the head of the Kootenay lake, a distance of 100 miles, the lake is navigable for steamers. From the head of the Kootenay lake to the Kootenay river, a distance of 2 miles, there is a portage. From the Kootenay river to the Columbia river, a distance of 100 miles, the river is navigable for steamers. From the Columbia river to the Columbia lake, a distance of 2 miles, there is a portage. From the Columbia lake to the Columbia river, a distance of 100 miles, the river is navigable for steamers. From the Columbia river to the Columbia lake, a distance of 2 miles, there is a portage. From the Columbia river to the Columbia lake

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Suits; Fine Carpets,
Sideboard; Lounges,
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Suits; Spring and Top
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Marbletop Bedroom Suits of

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Walnut Bedsteads;
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Agency is in operation before the fire
ON & CO., of 36 Walla Walla rain
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the grain weighed. Mr. Ainsworth
the grain coming from farther
Mr. Ainsworth said he would send any
Mr. Ainsworth's remarks
Mr. Ainsworth's remarks
Mr. Ainsworth's remarks

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